

RATINGER, H., inz., C.Sc.; DRAHOTA, J., inz.

Properties and abrasive resistance of friction materials used for
brake linings. Strojirenstvi 13 no.1:39-45 Ja '63.

RATINGER, H.

Methods of measuring the inertia forces of the spare parts of vehicles.

P. 320 (Automobil. Vol. 1, no. 10, Oct. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East Europe Accessions (eeai) LG. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

RATINGER, H., inz., SoS.; DRABEK, J., inz.

Comparison of Diafrikt with other friction materials. Zpravy
pras metal Sumperk no. 4:67-80 '62

1. VZS - OZO Dolezy.

RATINOV, A.G.; KHAR'KOVA, N.M.

Certain carbohydrate metabolism disorders in plague intoxication.
Vop. med. khim. 6 no. 6:603-610 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Pathophysiological Laboratory of the Antiplague Research Institute
for Caucasian and Transcaucasian Region.
(PLAGUE) (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

SMIRNOVA, I.; DOVZHIK, O.; RATINOV, O.

Investigating some basic properties of gypsum cement binders.

Stroi. mat. 4 no.4:31-32 Ap '58.

(MIRA 11:5)

(Gypsum) (Binding materials--Testing)

DOVZHIK, O., inzh.; RATINOV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effective lubricants for reinforced concrete molds. Na
stroi.Ros. no.2:35-36 F '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Concrete construction--Formwork)

RATINOV, V.; KONSTANTINOV, A.; ROZENBERG, T.; BOGAUTDINOVA, G., STALIKOVA, G.

New device for measuring plasticity of binding materials. Stroim. mat.
3 no.2:30-31 P '57. (MIRA 10:3)
(Viscosimeter) (Binding materials)

ZABEZHINSKIY, Ya., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; RATIMOV, V., starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik, kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.

Study of the properties of gypsum; extending its uses. Stroi.mat..
izdel.i konstr. 2 no.1:28-29 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey gipsovykh izdeliy VNIIZhelezo-
betona (for Zabezinskiy)
(Gypsum)

RATINOV, V.B., Kandid. in. nauk; ROZENDERO, T.I., Kandid. in. nauk; DOVZIN, O.I., inzh.; FUCHERYAYEVA, G.D., inzh.; SMIRNOVA, I.A., inzh.

Inhibitors of corrosion in the reinforcement of concrete which has an additive of calcium chloride. Trudy NIIZHB no.22:40-53 (MIRA 14:10) '61.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhelezobetonnoy stroitel'stva Glavmospromstoy materialov Mosgorispolkoma.
(Time, Chloride of) (Concrete reinforcement) (Sodium nitrate)
(Steel--Corrosion)

RATINOV, V.B.; ROZENBERG, T.I.

Basic regular processes in the formation of layers during the
hardening of binding substances, and chemical methods of
influencing the formation process and properties of the layers.
Sbor. trud. NIIZHelezobetona no.2:7-36 '99. (MIRA 15:1)
(Binding materials)

RATINOV, V.B.; SMIRNOVA, I.A.

Effect of layers on the creep and strength of gypsum. Sbor.
trud. NIIZHelezobetona no.2:145-155 '59. (MIRA 15:1)
(Gypsum)

MCHEDLOV-PETROSYAN, Otar Petrovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; FILATOV,
Lev Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; RATINOV, V.B.,
doktor khim. nauk, nauchn. red.

[Expanding components on a base of portland cement; their
chemistry and technology] Rasshirlaiushchiesia sostavy na
osnove portlandtsementa; khimiia i tekhnologiia. Moskva,
Stroiizdat, 1965. 138 p. (MIRA 18:12)

RATINOV, V.B.; KUCHERYAYEVA, G.D.; MELENT'YEVA, G.G.

Thermodynamic and diffusion characteristics of silicate ingredients of cement when they are dissolved in water. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.4: 875-878 P '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sholesobetonnykh izdeliy, stroitel'nykh i nerudnykh materialov. Predstavleno akademikom P.A. Rebinderom.

(Calcium silicate)

RATINOV, V.B.; ROZENBERG, T.I.; RUBININA, N.M.

Crystallization kinetics of calcium aluminate hydrosulfate.
Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.5:1089-1091 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy
stroitel'nykh i nerudnykh materialov. Predstavleno akademikom
P.A.Rebinderom.
(Calcium aluminate sulfate) (Crystallization)

LIFSHITS, Leopol'd Yefimovich; RATINOV, V.B., nauchnyy red.;
MIKHAL'CHUK, Z.V., red.; PEREDERIY, S.P., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of gypsum board] Proizvodstvo gipsovykh obshi-
vochnykh listov. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1963. 155 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Gypsum products)

MAYANTS, M.M.; VAYNSHTOK, I.S.; KOZLOV, A.I.; RATINOV, V.B.

Using the ultrasonic pulse method to study the kinetics of
the hardening of binding substances. Sbor. trud.
NIIZHelezobetona no.2:81-90 '59. (MIRA 15:1)
(Ultrasonic waves---Industrial applications)
(Binding materials)

VAYNSHTOK, I.S.; DOVZHIK, O.I.; RATINOV, V.B.

Effect of an acoustical field on reinforcement scouring.
Sbor. trud. NIIZHelezobetona no.2:91-95 '59. (MIRA 15:1)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)
(Concrete reinforcement)

RATINOV, V.B.; KUCHERYAYEVA, G.D.; MELENT'YEVA, G.G.; PIMENOVA, S.M.

Thermodynamic and diffusion characteristics of the basic components of cement when they are dissolved in water. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; stroi. i arkh. 4 no.6:135-145 '61.(MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy, stroitel'nykh i nerudnykh materialov.
(Cement)

RATLOV, V. I.

"Retardation of Corrosion of Nitroed Steel in Sulfuric Acid."
Sub 7 May 51, Moscow State Pedagogical Institute V. I. Lenin.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in
Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

MAK, I.L.; RATINOV, V.B.; SILENOK, S.G.; YUSHKEVICH, M.O., nauchnyy
red.; CHERKINSKAYA, R.L., red. izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of gypsum and gypsum products] Proizvodstvo gipsa
i gipsovykh izdelii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.,
arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 199 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Gypsum)

RATINOV, V.B.; ROZENBERG, T.I.; RUBININA, N.M.; MELENT'YEVA, G.G.

Mechanism of the crystallization of cement stone components.
Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.6:1407-1409 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P. A. Rebinderom.
(Cement)

U.S.S.R.

Linear selective corrosion of nitrated steel in sulfuric acid in the presence of inhibitors. S. A. Balezin and V. B. Ratnov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 90, 403-4 (1953) or *CTA* 48, 5002h. — Corrosion of nitrated steel in weak H_2SO_4 (0.5–4.0N) is effectively slowed down over the whole surface in the presence of bromo- or iodotetraphenylphosphonium or quinacrine-HCl. When a dielec. (paraffin or petrolatum) is present at the metal surface, corrosion is localized on the boundaries of the polyphase contact. This phenomenon is explained by the fact that the equipotentiality of the metal surface is interrupted by these boundaries and that on the surface of sepa., metal-acid-dielec., H gas is adsorbed, forming the 4th phase. The inhibitor favors stable fixation of H bubbles at the boundary and decreases the tendency toward periodicity of the process characteristic of weak H_2SO_4 . Expts. showed that the rate of corrosion in 0.5N H_2SO_4 is of 1.6 μ /hr. in the presence of 10 micromoles/l. of bromotetraphenylphosphonium and of 1.3 μ /hr. for 0.1–2.0 micromoles/l. of iodotetraphenylphosphonium. Non-nitrated steel experiences the same type of corrosion, but the depth of penetration is smaller.

N. Goldowski

RATINOV, V.B.; GRIGORYAN, V.A.

Thermal relation of the interaction time of gypsum and
lime with water. Stroi. mat. 6 no.3:32-33 Mr '60.

(MIRA13:6)

(Gypsum) (Lime)

GRIGORYAN, V.A.; RATINOV, V.B.

Methods of determining the coefficients of diffusion of
mineral binding materials in water. Zav.lab. 26 no.6:
740-742 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy i nerudnykh materialov.
(Binding materials) (Diffusion)

GRIGORYAN, V.A.; RATINOV, V.B.

Effect of the diffusion on the hardening of binding materials.

Stroil. mat. 6 no.9:32-33 S '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Diffusion) (Binding materials)

BALEZIN, S.A.; RATINOV, V.B.

Acid corrosion of nitrated steel. Uch. zap. MGPI 99:43-50
'57. (MIRA 12:3)
(Steel--Corrosion)

RATINOV, V.B., kand.khim.nauk; DOVZHAK, O.I., inzh.

Protecting against corrosion the reinforcements of concretes with calcium chloride additives. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.2:92-94 P '59.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Reinforced concrete--Corrosion)

SOV/137-58-9-19492

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 194 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Balezin, S.A., Ratinov, V.B.

TITLE: Acid Corrosion of Nitrided Steel (Korroziya azotirovannoy stali kislotami)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Mosk. gos. ped. in-ta, 1957, Vol 99, pp 43-50

ABSTRACT: The corrosion (C) of nitrided 38KMYuA grade steel in H_2SO_4 , HNO_3 , and acetic and formic acids was investigated. The most aggressive of these is H_2SO_4 . In H_2SO_4 the specimens are subjected to visible local C, which is most distinct in solutions of 0.005-0.1 concentration. With an increase in H_2SO_4 concentration the local and the general C of the nitrided layer is increased. The irregular dissolution is caused by the nitrogenation because nonnitrided steel under similar condition is subjected to weaker and uniform C. In dilute solutions of H_2SO_4 , the nitrided steel, along the border of the three phases (metal, solution, paraffin or vaseline is subjected to linearly selective C, which reaches a maximum in 0.02-0.06N H_2SO_4 solutions, whereas in more concentrated solutions (0.5-1N) it

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-9-19492

Acid Corrosion of Nitrided Steel

is practically nonexistent. An increase in the temperature of the solution to 30-40°C increases the rate of the linearly selective C, but with a further increase in temperature the danger of linear and local C decreases. Bibliography: 22 references.

R.A.

1. Steel--Corrosion
2. Sulphuric acid--Metallurgical effects
3. Nitric acid--Metallurgical effects
4. Steel--Test results

Card 2/2

BALESIN, S.A., professor; RATINOV, V.B., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk

Experiments for the corrosion and protection of metals. Khim.v shkole
10 no.3:33-42 My-Je '55. (MIRA:8)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

PECHURO, Solomon Saulovich; RATINOV, V.B., nauchn. red.; STAROSVETOVA,
V.G., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Production of gypsum tiles, blocks, and boards] Proizvodstvo
gipsovykh plit, blokov i panelei. Moskva, Proftekhizdat,
1963. 208 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Gypsum products)

SOV/124-58-5-6196

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 161 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bogautdinova, G.G., Ratinov, V.B., Rozenberg, T.I.,
Smirnova, I.A., Stalikova, G.D.

TITLE: Effect of Some Organic and Nonorganic Additives on the
Plastic Properties of Gypsum (Vliyaniye nekotorykh organi-
cheskikh i neorganicheskikh dobavok na plasticheskiye svoystva
gipsa)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zhelezobeton. izdeliy i nerudn.
materialov, 1957, Nr 1, pp 71-78

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Gypsum--Plasticity 2. Organic materials--Performance 3. Inorganic
materials--Performance

Card 1/1

SOV/124-58-5-6195

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 161 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Smirnova, I.A., Ratinov, V.B.

TITLE: Investigation of Creep of Gypsum and Gypsum Cement (Issledovaniye polzuchesti gipsa i gipsotsementa)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zhelezobeton. izdeliy i nerudn. materialov, 1957, Nr 1, pp 108-116

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Gypsum--Creep 2. Cement--Creep

Card 1/1

RATINOV, V. B.

18 18 4E2C
✓ Linear-Selective Corrosion of Nitrided Steel by Sulphuric
Acid Containing Admixtures. B. A. Balozin and V. B. Ratinov.
(Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., 1956, 108, (5), 903-904).
[In Russian]. This is a study of the influence of admixtures
of potassium iodide, tetraphenylphosphonium bromide and
iodide, pyridine, and other organic compounds to the sulphuric
acid used as a corrosive medium of nitrided steel.—S. I. T.

for RB
any

Crystalization mechanism of the hardening of gypsum
plasters: Ya. L. Zolotarevskii, V. B. Rabinov, and T. I.
Rozenberg. Proc. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Sect. Chem.
Technol. 108, 79-81 (1966) (English translation).—See C.A.
54, 1678g.

Mello 3
B.M.R.

RATINOV, V.B.

Math

1744. Crystallization mechanism of the hardening of gypsum plasters.—Ya. L. Zaslavskii, V. B. RATINOV, and T. I. ROZDNERG (*Doklady Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R.*, 108, 1137, 1956; from *Chem. Abstr.*, 51, 1578, 1957). The paramount importance of the hemihydrate and its supersaturation in aqueous solution is made evident by a discussion of the time function of the concentration of CaSO_4 in the solution phase, and of the kinetics of the plaster-setting process, measured by the temperature increase, Δt . There is a significant difference in setting of plaster and of portland cement in so far as the plaster mixes do not show any adsorption-dispersion (peptization) in the presence of surface-active ingredients (e.g. sulphite fly wastes in concentrations between 0.05 and 2.0% of the plaster wt.). The time between the mixing and the end of crystallization is a monotonously increasing function; the mechanical strength decreasing with increasing additions. The rate of the solution of the hemihydrate (standard granulometric composition with particles of r about 3 to 5 μ) is about 1.3 g/l. sec., the diffusion coefficient $D = 78 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2/\text{min.}$; the change of the solution concentration $\Delta C = 5 \text{ g/l. CaSO}_4$. The kinetics of the plaster setting exactly corresponds to the rules of crystallization from liquid solutions and nucleation (cf. equation of Kholmogorov, 1937). Experiments of the authors and of previous investigators agree excellently with

temperatures (40°-70°) are a consequence of a reduction in the degree of super-saturation of the hemihydrate solution. Also the effects of electrolyte additions in their accelerating and retarding actions can be discussed on a theoretical basis of the kind here given.

RATINOV, V.B.

✓ Crystallization mechanism of the hardening of gypsum
plasters: Ya. L. Zabezhinskiy, V. B. Ratinov, and T. I.
Kozhenberg. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 108, 1137-9
(1956).—The paramount importance of the half-hydrate
and its supersatn. in aq. soln. is made evident by a discus-
sion of the time function of the concn. of CaSO_4 in the soln.
phase, and of the kinetics of the plaster-setting process, meas-
ured by the temp. increase, Δt . There is a significant dif-
ference in setting of plaster and of portland cement in so far
as the plaster mixes do not show any adsorption-dispersion
(peptization) in the presence of surface-active ingredients
(e.g. sulfite-alc. wastes in concns. between 0.05 and 2.0%
of the plaster wt.). The time between the mixing and the
end of crystn. is a monotonously increasing function, the
mech. strength decreasing with increasing addns. The
rate of the soln. of the hemihydrate (standard granulo-
metric compn., with particles of r about 3 to 5 μ) is about 1.8
g./l. sec., the diffusion coeff. $D = 0.78 \times 10^{-5}$ cm.²/min.,
the change of the soln. concn. $\Delta C = 5$ g./l. CaSO_4 . The
kinetics of the plaster setting exactly corresponds to the
rules of crystn. from liquid solns. and nucleation (cf. equa-
tions of Kholmogorov, 1937). Expts. of the authors and of
previous investigators agree excellently with this theoret-
ical basis and the statistical discussion. The times t_1 and t_2
(of the beginning and end of setting, resp.) equal 0.35 t_0
and 0.46 t_0 (within $\pm 8\%$), resp., where t_0 is the time of the

gypsum crystn. The decreasing setting rates of plasters
with increasing temp. (40° to 70°) are a consequence of a re-
duction of the degree of supersatn. of the hemihydrate soln.
Also the effects of electrolyte addns. in their accelerating and
retarding actions can be discussed on a theoretical basis of
the kind here given. W. Eitel

ROZENBERG, T.I.; RUBININA, N.M.; RATINOV, V.B.

Controlling the rate of solidification of gypsum by means of multi-component admixtures. Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.5:919-922 P '57.

(MIRA 10:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sheshebetonnykh izdeliy i nerudnykh materialov. Predstavleno akademikom P.A. Rebinerom.

(Gypsum)

(Solidification)

RATINOV, V. B.

Crystallization mechanism of setting of plaster of Paris. Ya. L. Zabezhinskii, V. B. Ratinov and T. I. Rozenberg (*Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1958, 108, 1137—1139).—The setting of plaster of Paris is a process depending on dissolution of hemihydrate, to give a supersaturated solution from which $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ crystallizes. The kinetics of the process are represented by $V_t = V_0 (1 - e^{-\pi n \epsilon t / 3})$.

where V_0 and V_t are the vol. of the solid phase initially and at time t , n is the probability of formation of a centre of crystallization in 1 ml. of solution per sec., and ϵ is velocity of linear growth of the crystals.

H. Tauson.

RATINOV, V.B.

15
Crystallization mechanism of hardening of gypsum bonding substances. YA. L. ZABZHINSKI, V. B. RATINOV, AND T. I. ROZENGARD. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., 108 (6) 1137-39 (1958).—Processes of solution are of primary importance in the hardening of gypsum. This is confirmed by the possibility of describing the hardening process of gypsum bonding substances by kinetic equations derived for crystallization from the liquid phase. 2 figures, 11 references. D.Z.K.

all-Union State Sci. Res. Inst. Ferro-Concrete Articles and non-metallic materials

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5283

Author: Aleksandrov, P., Bogautdinova, G., Kuntsevich, S., Ratinov, V.,
Rozenberg, T., Stalikova, G.

Institution: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Reinforced Concrete,
Leningrad Institute of Railroad Transport

Title: New Testing Methods for Building and Molding Gypsum

Original
Publication: Stroit. materialy, izdaniya i konstruktsii, 1956, No 5, 31-33

Abstract: Work conducted by VNII Zhelezobeton and the Leningrad Institute of Railroad Transport, has shown that termination of the processes of hydration and crystallization of gypsum coincide in time. The hardening process is divided into two periods: end of the first is determined, not accurately, by means of the needle of Vick, as "termination of setting," and the end of the second (13-17 minutes) is the "end of crystallization." It is appropriate to evaluate the kinetics of hardening (setting time, end of crystallization) from the value of exothermy or volumetric changes.

Card 1/1

Ratinov, V. B.

Category: USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Liquids

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6407

Author: Ratinov, V.B., Rozenberg, T.I., Bogautdinova, G.G.

Title: Study of Mineral Binding Substances Using an Automatic
Capillary Viscosimeter.

Orig Pub: Zavod. laboratoriya, 1956, 22, No 6, 743-745

Abstract: No abstract

Card : 1/1

RATINOV V. B.

18 18
[Finger] selective corrosion of nitrided steel in sulfuric acid containing some admixtures. S. A. Ratnov and V. B. Ratnov. Proc. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Ser. Chem. Technol. 108, 71-2 (1956) (English translation). See C.A. 51, 2512. N.M.R.

4E2C

4E4j2

RLT jha

S/081/61/000/023/030/061
B138/B101

AUTHORS: Ratinov, V. B., Rozenberg, T. I., Dovzhik, O. I. Kucherya-
yeva, G. D., Smirnova, I. A.

TITLE: Corrosion inhibitors for reinforcement bars in concrete
containing calcium chloride

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 290, abstract,
231272 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta betona i zhelezobetona Akad. str-va
i arkhitekt. SSSR, no. 22, 1961, 40 - 53)

TEXT: An investigation of the mechanism of reinforcement iron corrosion
in concrete with additions of CaCl_2 and NaNO_2 has shown that the process
takes place with diffusion control. It is noted that NaNO_2 is an
effective corrosion inhibitor for reinforcements, due to its power of
rapidly creating or healing protective films, passivating the metal
thereby. The addition of NaNO_2 together with CaCl_2 will increase the
strength of concrete without making plastic deformation any greater than

Card 1/2

Corrosion inhibitors for reinforcement... S/081/61/000/023/030/061
B139/B101

in concrete without these additions. [Abstracter's note: Complete
translation.]

✓

Card 2/2

Linearly selective corrosion of nitrated steel in sulfuric
acid containing some admixtures. S. A. Balezin and V. B.
Ratkov. (V. I. Lenin Moscow State Pedagog. Inst.),
Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 108, 003-4 (1960).—The
linearly selective steel corrosion is found only upon the
addn. of substances which reduce considerably the soln.
rate of the entire metal surface. By the previously de-
scribed method of investigation (C.A. 49, 115334) KI,
Ph₃PI, and Ph₃PBr, which affect primarily the cathode H
reduction, were found to be more intensely linearly selective
than were addns. which are primarily affected by anodic
action, as NH₄Et, pyridine and 1-diethylamine, and 5-
aminopentane.

W. M. Sternberg

2

KUNTSEVICH, O.V.; ALEKSANDROV, P.Ye.; RATINOV, V.B.; ROSENBERG, T.I.;
BOGAUTDINOVA, G.G.

Theory of setting of gypsum cements. Dokl. AN SSSR 104 no.4:587-
588 0 155. (MLBA 9:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhelezobetonnykh
izdeliy i nerudnykh materialov i Leningradskiy institut inzhene-
rov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta imeni V.N. Obrastseva. Predsta-
vleno akademikom P.A. Rebinderen.
(Gypsum)

RATINOV, V. B. (Review)

USSR/ Nuclear Physics

Card : 1/1

Authors : Ratinov, V. B. Cand. of Chem. Sciences

Title : The book on marked atoms. The chemistry of isotopes

Periodical : Priroda, 6, 121 - 123, June 1954

Abstract : A professional review of the book by A. I. Brodskiy entitled "The Chemistry of Isotopes" published by the Academy of Sciences USSR in 1952.

Institution :

Submitted :

RATINOV, V.B., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk. (Reinert)

Book about tagged atoms. "Chemistry of isotopes." A.I. Brodskii.
Reviewed by V.B. Ratinov). Priroda 43 no.6:121-123 Je '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Isotopes)(Brodskii, Aleksandr Il'ich, 1895-)

RATINOV, V. B.

Math
VRheological study of the setting processes of gypsum. V. B. Ratinov, T. I. Rosenberg, O. O. Bogautdinova, and G. D. Stalkova (Sci. Research Inst. Reinforced Concrete and Non-Ore Materials, Moscow), *Kolloid. Zhur.* 18, 237-41 (1956).—Setting of gypsum occurs in 3 stages. First, its yield stress σ is small and its viscosity is a linear function of the $H_2O:CaSO_4$ ratio. Then, σ increases with time but the mixt. still can flow at high stresses. Finally the mixt. is a brittle solid.
—L. J. Bikerman

RATINOV, V.B.

Conference on the theory and application of inhibitors of metal
corrosion. Khim.v shkole 10 no.3:80 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

RATINOV, V.B.; ROZENBERG, T.I.; BOGAUTDINOVA, G.G.

Investigation of mineral binding materials in an automatic capillary viscosimeter. Zav.lab. 22 no.6:743-745 '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy i nerudnykh materialov.
(Gypsum) (Binding materials) (Viscosimeter)

RATINOV, V.B.; ZABEZHINSKIY Ya.L.; ROZENBERG, T.I.

Study of the solidification mechanism of gypsum binding materials with admixtures. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.5:979-981 Ag. 1956.

(MLBA 9:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy i merudnykh materialov, Predstavleno akademikom P.A. Redinderom.

(Gypsum)

GRIG RYAN, V.A.; RATINOV, V.B.

Methods of determining the diffusion characteristics of
viscous mineral substances in the course of their dissolution.
Zav.lab. 27 no.2:174-176 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhelezhbetonnogo stroitel'-
stva.

(Diffusion)

PALEZIN, S. A., RATUNOV, V. B.

Corrosion and Anticorrosives

Inhibitions of corrosion of nitrided steel in sulfuric acid. Dokl. AN SSSR 85 no. 2, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

BALEZIN, G. A., KATINOV, V. D.

Steel

Inhibition of corrosion of nitrided steel in sulfuric acid. Dokl. Akd. Nauk SSSR 85 no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

197000, 100

On the Line of Steel
1970 100 1000

7-11
2

Intergranular Corrosion of Nitrided Steel in Sulphuric Acid
Containing Additions. S. A. Babitskiy and V. B. Kabanov.
(Doklady Akademiya Nauk SSSR, 1973, 90, (3), 401-404).
(In Russian). Nitrided steel suffers intergranular corrosion
only in sulphuric acid of concentration $\leq 0.3N$. However,
the use of a more concentrated sulphuric acid (0.5-1.0N),
with additions effectively inhibiting the velocity of solution
of the whole surface of the nitrided steel, causes local corrosion
at boundaries of polyphase contact due to the presence of a
dielectric on the surface of the steel. The depths of corrosion
in the nitrided layer are tabulated. Non-nitrided steel also
suffers similar corrosion, but its depth is much less. The
corrosion phenomena is explained by the disturbance of the
equipotential of the metal surface at boundaries of a polyphase
contact and the adsorption of the metal acid-dielectric bound-
ary of gaseous hydrogen which forms a fourth phase, - v. a.

RATINOV, V. S.

"The Chemistry of Isotopes," by A. I. Brodskiy.

Reviewed in M-56, 6 Jan 55

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 5
May 1954
Corrosion

3
(2)
62-16 Inhibition of Corrosion of Nitrided Steel in Sulfuric
Acid. S. A. Bakuzin and V. B. Ratinov. Henry Bratcher, Alta-
dena, Cal., Translation no. 2844, 5 p. (From Doklady Akademii
Nauk, v. 85, no. 2, 1952, p. 367-368.)
Nitriding treatment of specimens is discussed. Gravimetric,
electrochemical, and optical data are described. Graph, table.
5 ref.

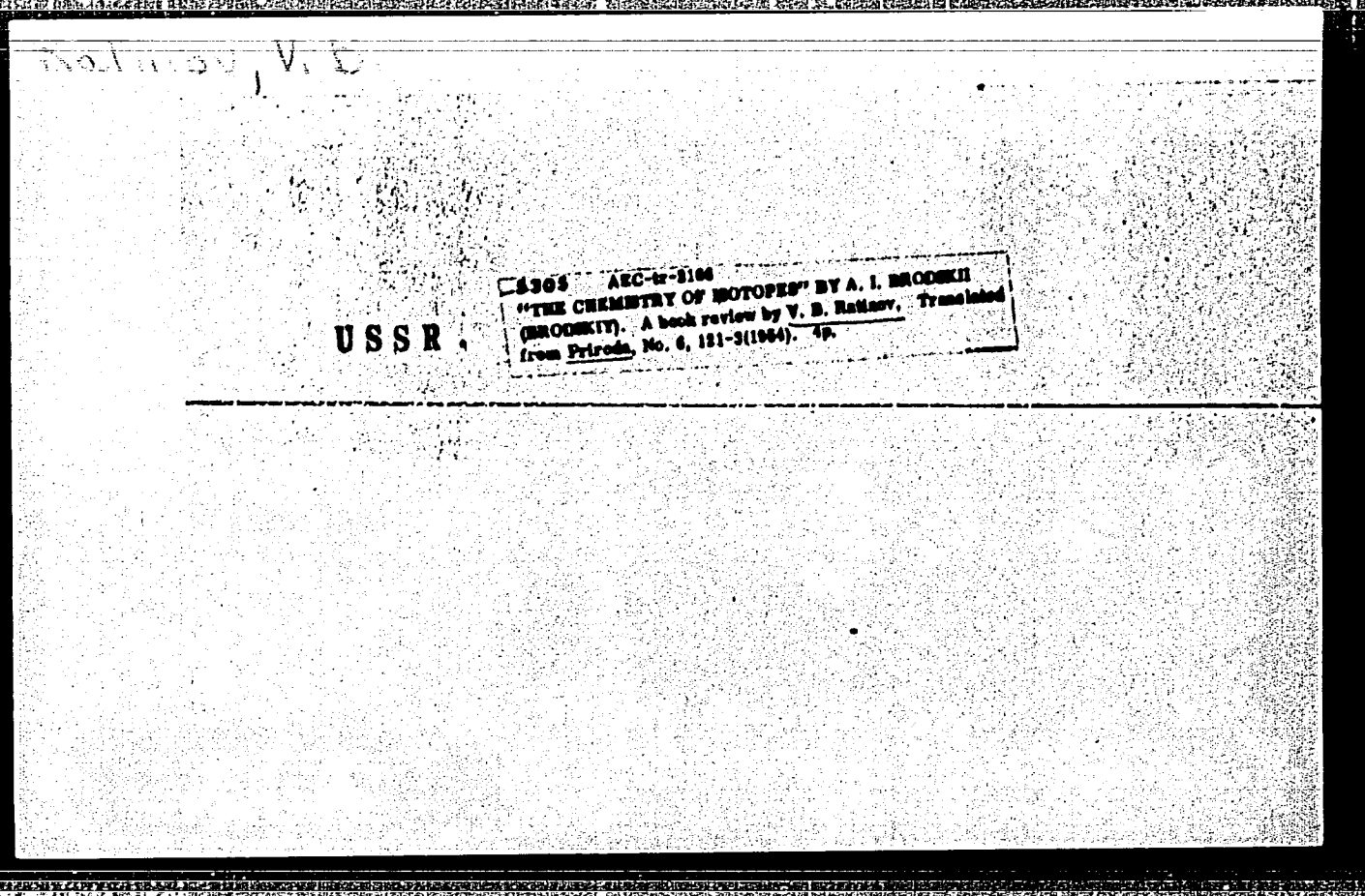
RATINOV, V. B.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Metallurgy and Metallography

2

② *Acid*

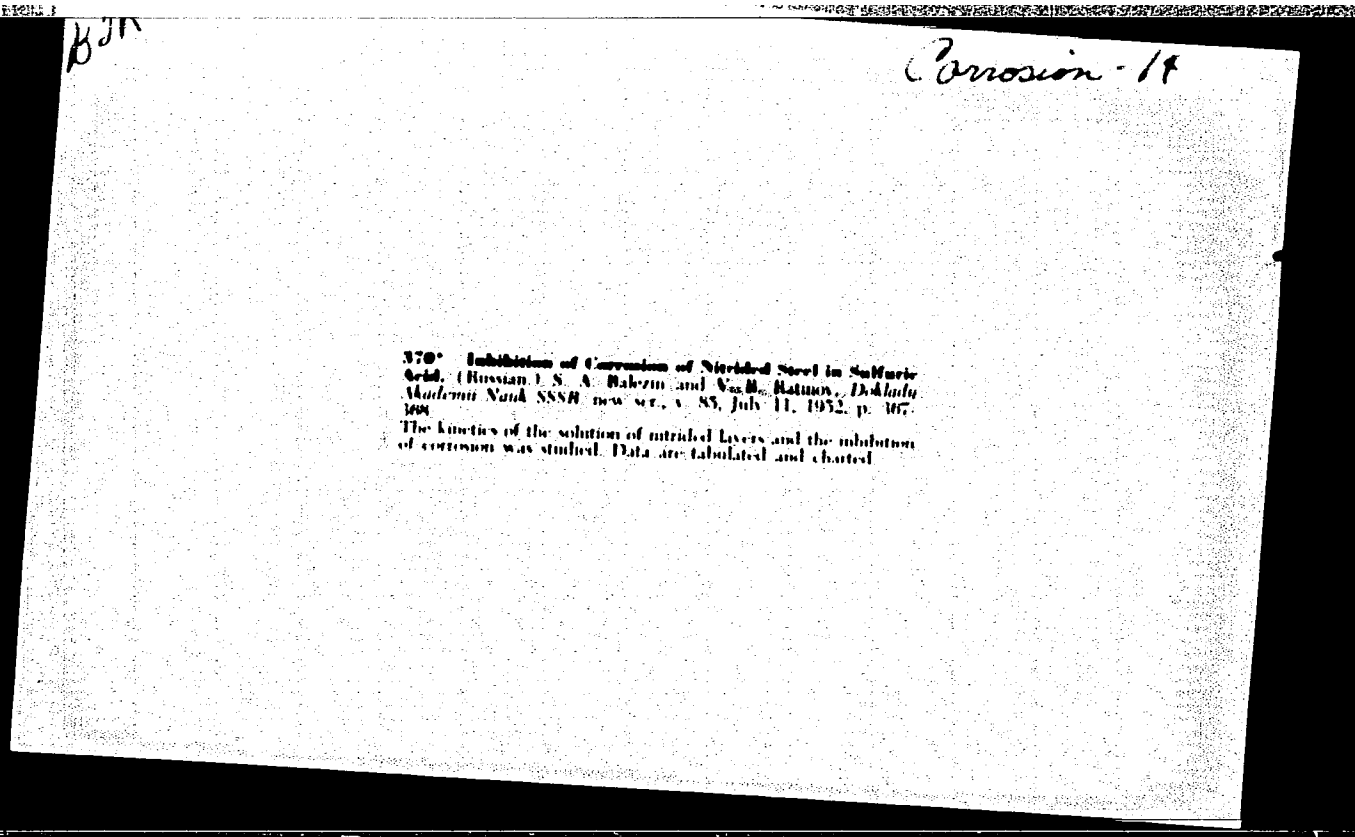
Inhibition of the corrosion of etched steel in sulfuric acid.
A. G. Gay and V. B. Ratnov. *Chem. Zvezdy*, 1954, No. 5, 257-258 (1954). (Engl. transl. study was made on polished steel 20 KhMSTs-A (C 0.4, Mn 0.5, Si 0.5, Cr 1.5, Mo 0.4, Al 0.3) that had been etched for two periods of 10 to 15 hrs. each, the first at 80°C with 18 to 20% diamon. of NH_4 , and the second at 80°C with 40% diamon. The methods employed were optical means polarization curve and wt. studies. Localized corrosion occurred in 0.005 to about 0.2N H_2SO_4 . At higher concentrations the corrosion was faster but more uniform. The limiting cases, at which localized corrosion occurred was more at high temps. Of the inhibitors tested, pyridine, quinoline, and 1-diethylamino-4-aminopentane were relatively poor but caused uniform attack. Quinoline was the best of them: 10 to 20 millimoles/l. in N H_2SO_4 decreased the reaction by a factor of 3. The optimum amts. of KCl, KBr, and KI, 1.5, 0.2, and about 0.1 millimole/l., resp., decreased the rate of reaction but did not stop localized corrosion. The protective effect of the halogen ions increased in the order $\text{Cl} < \text{Br} < \text{I}$. Polarization curves showed the predominant influence of the halogen ions on the cathodic reduction of H ions. A mixt. of 80% of the optimum amt. of KI and 20% of the optimum amt. of pyridine (50 millimoles/l.) decreased the corrosion in N H_2SO_4 by a factor of 11.2, while the optimum amt. of KI alone decreased it by 9.6 and pyridine by 3.6. The mixt. decreased the extent of pitting by a factor of 3.6 while KI decreased it by 2.0 and pyridine by 1.8. The most powerful inhibitors were $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{PBr}$ and $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{PI}$. 0.005 to 0.1 millimole/l. decreased the corrosion rate from 5.3 g./sq. m./hr. to almost 0 in 2N H_2SO_4 and from 1.5 to almost 0 in 0.5N H_2SO_4 . These inhibitors primarily retard the cathodic process.
A. G. Gay



SMIRNOVA, I.A.; RAKINOV, V.D.

Study of the creep and shrinkage of gypsum-cement-pozzuolanic
products. Stroi. mat. 10 no.10:13-15 0 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)



RATINOV, V.P.; LAVUT, A.P.

Hydration kinetics of mineral ingredients in portland cement
clinker. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.1:148-151 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
P.A. Rebinderom.
(Portland cement) (Binding materials) (Hydration)

RATINOVA, L.B.

Economic-analysis office at the Chel'yabinsk Tractor Plant.
Mashinostroitel' no.7:43 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Chelyabinsk--Tractor industry)

RATINSKAYA, I.A.

Effective dynamic parameters of inhomogeneous media associated with
the propagation of sound waves. Akust.zhur. 6 no.1:128-131 '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Sound—transmission)

RATINSKAYA, I.A.

Sound attenuation in emulsions. Akust. zhur. 8 no.2:210-215
'62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Absorption of sound) (Suspensions (Chemistry))

S/046/62/008/002/009/016
B104/B138

AUTHOR: Ratinskaya, I. A.

TITLE: Attenuation of sound in emulsions

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 2, 1962, 210 - 215

TEXT: The well-known formulas for the attenuation of sound in emulsions are generalized for the case where the emulsion drop is considerably smaller than the wavelength of the incident sound but much larger than the length of the viscous waves and the drops are independent of one another. Calculations with these formulas show that the contribution of oscillations connected with the change in shape of the globules can be neglected. The results obtained by P. A. Allinson and E. G. Richardson (The propagation of ultrasonics in suspensions of liquid globules in another liquid. Proc. Phys. Soc., 1958, 72, 5, no. 467, 833 - 840) can be explained by taking account of thermal effects. The additional attenuation is caused by heat exchange between the liquid and the drops suspended in it, the temperatures of which may vary on adiabatic compression and expansion. There is 1 table.

Card 1/2

Attenuation of sound in emulsions

S/046/62/008/002/009/016
B104/B138

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR Moscow (Acoustics Institute
AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1961

Card 2/2

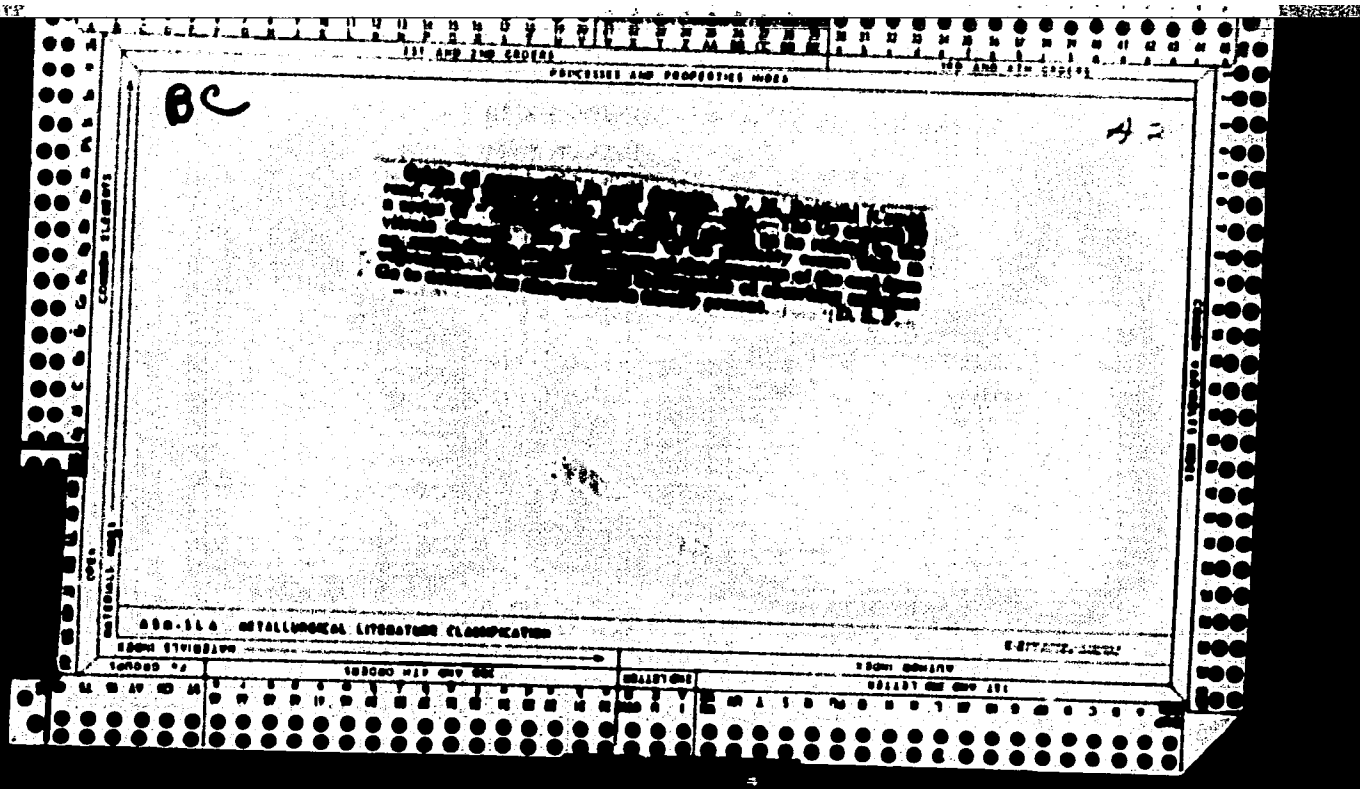
Latinska, R.; Goldstein, G.; Rafinaki, E.; Halamacki, A.

Superior vena cava syndrome. *Pediat. Polska* 32 no.7: 503-190 1977.

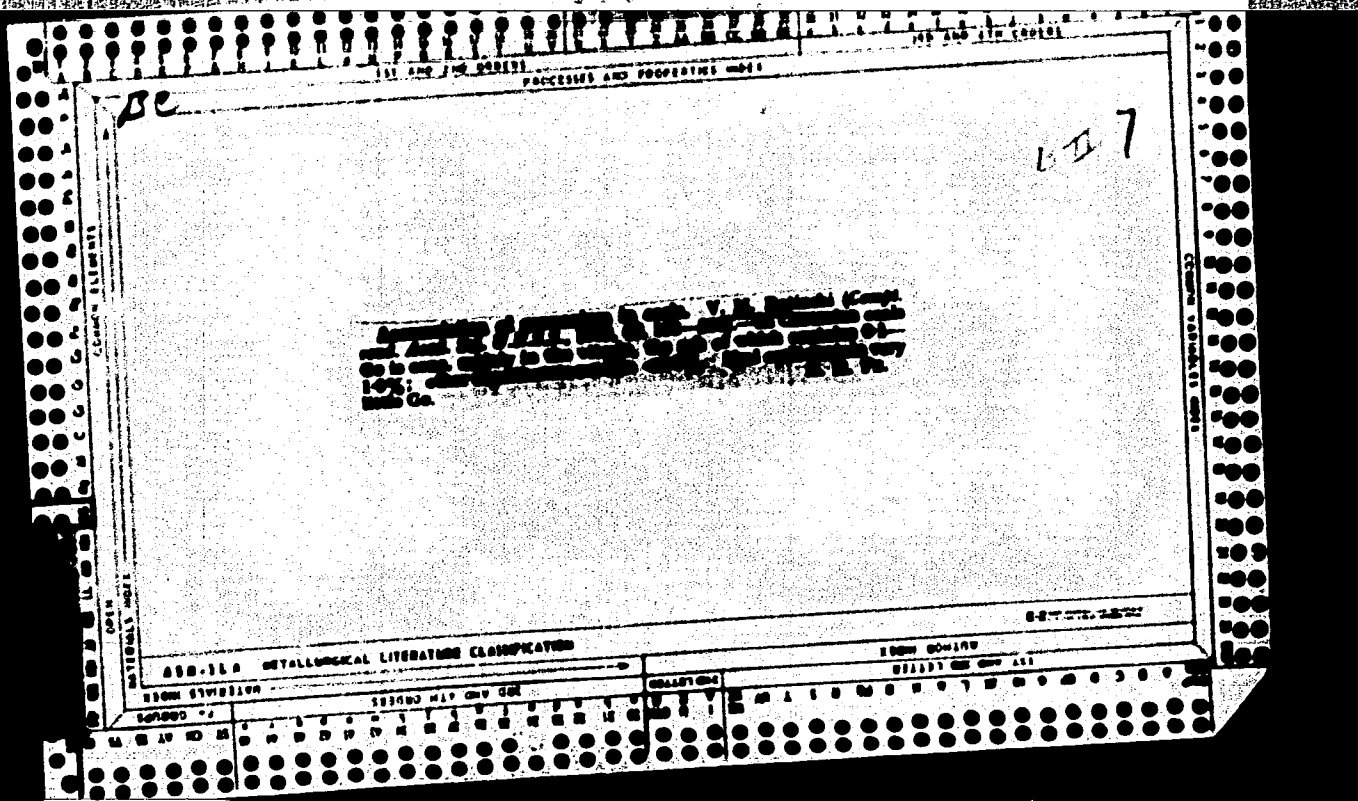
I. S. Klinika Chorob Dzieciątka A. M. w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof.
dr Mac. E. Rafinaki i z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej A. M. w
Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr Mac. J. Groniowski. Adres: Poznań ul.
Poznań ul. Magdaleny 14.

(SUPERIOR CAVAS, abnorm.)

of superior vena cava, manifest. & diag. (Pol.)



On the scale of the Shapovalov scale, S. A. Shapovalov and V. M. Stetsko (Comp. rend. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., 1958, 21, 150-151). Certain K. ash scale contain up to ~0.6% of Sn. The Sn content is not related to the ash content in the 10 stages examined.
L. J. J.



BC

A-1

Tin in the coals of the Kuznetsk basin. S. A. Muravik and V. M. Matinsh. (Comp. rend. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., 1964, 49, 120-121) --
 Certain Kuznetsk coals contain up to ~0.03% of Sn. The Sn con-
 tent is not related to the ash content in the 10 coals examined.
 1. 1. 1.

ASD-51.0 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

627

RONOV, A.B.; RATINSKIY, V.M.

Method of mean samples. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 86, 779-82 '52.
(CA 47 no.19:9678 '53) (MLRA 5:11)

RATINSKII, V.M.,
A. P. VINOGRADOV, IAN/ SER GEOL, 1952, 33-50.

VIKHTER, Yakov Isaakovich. Prinimali uchastiye: LUTSIN, A.V.;
RASOVSKIY, V.E.; ROZENTAL', N.K.; RATINOV, V.V., nauchnyy
red.; STRATILATOVA, K.I., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of gypsum] Proizvodstvo gipsa. Moskva, Proftekh-
izdat, 1962. 245 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Gypsum)

PAPIO, M.

Rigidity conditions for dimensioning the levers of weighing instruments.
p. 241.

METROLOGIA APLICATA. (Directia Generala de Metrologie de pe linga
Consiliul de Ministri) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 5, no. 6, Nov/Dec.
1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

ALEKSANDROV, P.; BOGAUTDINOVA, G.; KUNTSEVICH, S.; RATIONOV, V.;
ROZENBERG, T.; STALIKOVA, G.

New methods of testing building and molding gypsum. Stroi.mat.,
izdel.i konstr. 2 no.5:31-33 My '56. (MLBA 9:8)
(Gypsum--Testing)

Name: KATISHVILI, Gavril Iosifovich

Dissertation: Development of the knee joint in humans after birth

Degree: Doc Med Sci

Affiliation: Sci Res Inst of Orthopedy of the Min of Health
Georgian SSR

Defense Date, Place: 14 Dec 54, Council of Tbilisi State Medical Inst

Certification Date: 18 May 57

Source: BMVO 15/57

KOPALEYSHVILI, T.I.; RATISHVILI, I.G.

Angular distribution of deuterons inelastically scattered on
 Mg^{24} nuclei with excitation of the 4^+ -level (4.12 Mev.)
Trudy Inst.fiz.AN Grus.SSR 8:197-202 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Deuterons--Scattering) (Magnesium)

ACCESSION NR: AR4040819

S/0058/64/000/005/V021/V021

SOURCE: Ref. Zh. Fizika, Abs. 5V160

AUTHOR: Kopaleyshvili, T. I.; Ratishvili, I. G.

TITLE: Research on the reaction (alpha, delta) on certain light nuclei

CITED SOURCE: Tr. In-ta fiz. AN GruzSSR, v. 9, 1963, 97-109

TOPIC TAGS: nucleus, alpha reaction, delta reaction

TRANSLATION: The angular distribution of knocked-out deuterons is calculated for target nuclei, which can be described with the help of the model "core + deuteron." There is considered the interaction of incident alpha-particles both with the core and also with the "outer" deuteron of the target nucleus. There are given the results of numerical calculations for nuclei Li^6 , B^{10} , and N^{14} . Theoretical angular distributions agree well with experiment at small angles.

SUB CODE: NP

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

RATISLAV, J.

Testing of large rotary machines. p. 34.
(Czechoslovak Heavy Industry, No. 12, 1956. Prague, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 6,
June 1957. Uncl.

L 31157-66 ENT(1) IJP(c) AT
ACC NR: AP6006806 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/002/0311/0316
AUTHOR: Ratishvili, I. G. 37
ORG: Institute of Physics AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi (Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR) 35
TITLE: Localized magnetic moment in a two-impurity system B
SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 311-316
TOPIC TAGS: magnetic moment, impurity level, impurity center, ion, Green function, crystal theory
ABSTRACT: The author studies disturbance of electron states in a solution by a pair of impurity ions and the change in the total localized magnetic moment of the given system as a function of the degree of disturbance of virtual single-impurity levels. Dilute solutions are considered where direct interaction between impurities is negligible compared to indirect interaction and the effect of resonance splitting of states. The Wolff model is used for describing the formation of magnetized localized states (P. A. Wolff, *Phys. Rev.*, 124, 1030, 1961). It is assumed that two impurity ions are introduced into the initial solution, that the conditions for forma-

Card 1/2

L 31157-66
ACC NR: AP6006806

tion of localized magnetic moments are fulfilled, that interaction is taking place between the impurities and that the spins of both centers are parallel to each other. Expressions are given relating the Green functions of ideal and disturbed crystals. It is found that a set of four levels corresponds to a pair of impurity ions in the case of magnetized virtual states. An exact expression is derived for the total localized spin of a two-impurity system, i. e. the combined spin of all lattice sites with magnetic states induced by the impurity pair. This expression is simplified and converted to an approximate formula which is more convenient for numerical calculations. The case of antiparallel orientation of spins is also considered. The author is grateful to Yu. A. Izumov for useful consultation during the work and to G. A. Kharadze for discussing the results. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 17 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 24May65/

ORIG REF: 001/

OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 LC

RATISLAV, Ya.

Improvement of the commutation of large d.c. machines with impact
load. Elektrosila no.22:36 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

DZIBUTI, R.I.; RATISHVILI, I.G.

Polarization effects in (γ , d) reactions. Socb. AN Gruz. SSR 32 no.2:
319-326 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Institut fiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

ACC NR: AR7000876

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/009/E085/E085

AUTHOR: Ratishvili, I. G.

TITLE: Scattering of slow neutrons on the domain walls in a ferromagnet

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9E685

REF SOURCE: Sb. Elektron. i ion. protsessy v tverd. telakh. No. 2, Tbilisi, Metsniyereba, 1965, 89-95

TOPIC TAGS: slow neutron, neutron scattering, neutron spectrum, ferromagnetic material, antiferromagnetic material, domain wall

ABSTRACT: In the elastic scattering of slow neutrons on ferromagnetic specimens the presence of domain walls is manifested by the appearance of two maxima in the vicinity of the Bragg peak. These maxima are weak in intensity and are shifted from the fundamental maximum at an angle of the order of 10° . In the case of single crystals, there is a boundary shift of specimen transparency toward the long-wave part of the spectrum of incident neutrons for a value of $\Delta\lambda \sim 0.01 \text{ \AA}$ for ferromagnets, and of $|\Delta\lambda \sim 0.1 \text{ \AA}|$ for antiferromagnets. In inelastic

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR7000876

scattering, the most interesting effect is that of gap reduction in the spectrum of spin vibrations which are typical for domain walls as compared to the ordinary spin waves. Yu. Rudoy. [Translation of abstract] [DW]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 2/2

L 26619-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/SWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5025368

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/010/2933/2939

AUTHOR: Ratishvili, I. G.

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN GruzSSR Tiflis (Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Localization of magnetic moments in solid solutions

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 10, 1965, 2933-2939

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic moment, solid solution, *electron spin*

ABSTRACT: Within limits of the Wolff model, the question of the possibility of inducing spin at a non-additive node as a result of disturbance of collective electron states by the potential of an atom additive, was examined. Cases were studied when (a) the additive possesses a localized magnetic moment, (b) the spin of the node additive is equal to zero, and (c) a localized state is not formed. The additive atom disturbs the matrix band. This disturbance can be expressed in the formation of a virtual or local level or in redistribution of state density in a broad band range. The author sincerely thanks Yu. A. Izumov for stating the problem and discussing the results and G. R. Khutsishvili and G. A. Kharadze for productive discussions on the work. Orig. Art. has: 25

Card 1/2

L 26619-66

ACC NR: AP5025368

formulas.

SUB CODE: 30/ SUBM DATE: 02Apr65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7000186

SOURCE CODE: UR/3182/65/002/000/0089/0095

AUTHOR: Ratishvili, I. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Scattering of slow neutrons on domain walls in ferromagnetic materials

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut fiziki. Elektronnyye i ionnyye protsessy v tverdykh telakh, v. 2, 1965, 89-95

TOPIC TAGS: neutron scattering, ferromagnetic material, single crystal, metal crystal, magnetic crystal

ABSTRACT: Ferromagnetic regions in a monocrystal are separated by boundaries, domain walls, consisting of tens to hundreds of atomic planes which rotate the magnetic vector. These walls produce many effects, including the scattering of slow neutrons. The author develops the mathematical description of elastic scattering, first for any magnetic structure and then for a magnetic rotation of 180° from a single crystal. It is shown that the scattering depends on the orientation of the scattering plane with respect to the plane of the domain wall, and the orientation of the latter can thus be determined. A coordinate system is selected such that x is along the magnetization of the domain and z is normal to the wall, and y completes the rectangular system. The scattering from the various crystal planes is given: 1) Plane xOz produces a reflec-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7000186

tion at the Bragg angle $2\phi_0$. The same neutron beam will reflect from the domain wall at the angle $2\phi_0 + \Delta\phi_1$. For an iron single crystal there are about 300 atomic planes perpendicular to the z axis and $\Delta\phi_1$ is approximately $10'$ and is independent of the incident neutron energy. 2) Scattering with respect to intensity from the xOy plane is the same as in case 1, but the wall maximum depends on the Bragg angle. For an iron single crystal $\Delta\phi_1 \approx 2'$ for a neutron energy of 0.025 ev and $\approx 15'$ for 0.003 ev. 3) From the yOz plane there is no domain maximum and the scattering from the wall is the same as from the xOz plane. Reflection from a polycrystal is examined briefly, and comparisons are made. Inelastic scattering is related to excitations of a given magnetic system and is different from the domain and from the domain wall to the degree their magnetic systems differ. The most interesting effect is the narrowing of the gap in the excitation spectrum of the spins, which characterize the domain wall, as compared with ordinary spin waves. The author thanks L. L. Buishvili for stating the problem and G. A. Kharadze for discussions. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

PAPACOSTEA, C.; RATIU, C.

Division into zones , an important means of rational distribution of the agricultural production. Probleme econ 16 no.11: 54-70 N'63.

JUVARA, I.; GIOSAN, E.; RATIU, C.

Modifications of tissular oxygen during spinal anesthesia; the value of oxygen treatment for the control of troubles caused by spinal anesthesia. Romanian M. Rev. 1 no.3:13-15 July-Sept 57.

(METABOLISM, TISSUE

oxygen consumption changes in spinal anesth., oxygen ther.)

(ANESTHESIA, SPINAL, compl.

oxygen consumption changes, oxygen ther.)

(OXYGEN, ther. use

oxygen consumption changes in spinal anesth.)

CAJAL, M.; RATIU, D.; ALEXANDRUSCU, M.M.; CUPCEANCU, B.; in colaborare cu
SURDAN, C.; POPESCU-DANESCU, G.; ANAGNOSTE, B.; SORODOC, G.

The role of Rickettsias and Pararickettsias in pregnancy pathology.
I. Investigations of the relation between rickettsial and pararickettsial
infections in mothers and neonatal mortality. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol.
13 no.6:659-665 '62.

1. Comunicare prezentata la Institutul de inframicrobiologie al
Academiei R.P.R.

(RICKETTSIAL DISEASES)	(PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS)
(INFANT MORTALITY)	(ABORTION) (FETAL DISEASES)

M. G. GILLY, A. RAYTH, E. M. SHENBERGER, A. GELFAND, G. GILMAN,
S. LOFFLER, J. BRESCH, A. MANDELSTAM and G. GINSBURG, Genetic Home
(Microbiology) "Tolara" and Institute of Microbiology (Institute
of Microbiology), Moscow.

Role of Cytokines and Tumor Necrosis Factor in Pathogenesis of Pregnancy. Part I: Relationship Between Maternal Infections and Cytokines.

Monatsschrift für Psychologie und Pädagogik, vol. 13, no. 4, 1962, pp. 2-3.

Abstract (English summary modified): Study related to research started by Gironard et al. of the Paris Pasteur Institute, correlating abortion in rhesus monkeys with serological microagglutination tests to 5 species of chlamydiae in the urine of abortions or stillbirths or births of non-viable infants and blood of 11 mothers with healthy normal infants. Slides of the first group were positive compared with 5 of second group. From one placenta and stillborn, rickettsia-like organisms were isolated. Dissection of Erythraeae, Brachyspirae group, Cardiovascular tropicae, isolated in Paris, L. Gironard, 2. Zanzanian references.

STOICHITA S., dr.; BOICESCU, Lidia, dr.; STECLACI, A., dr.; DEBAU, M., dr.;
MARINESCU, Eliza, dr.; ALMASAN, Eugenia, dr.; CONSTANTINESCU,
Monica, dr.; In colaborare cu: BURLUI, D., conf.; RATIU, D., dr.;
SIRKIS, A., dr.; MAREȘ, A., dr.

Peutz-Jeghers syndrome. (Clinical study of 2 cases completed
with the aid of radiocinematography, endophotocinematography
and endobiopsy with forceps and aspiration-section. Med. intern.
15 no.10:1193-1206 '63.

1. Clinica a V-a medicala "Vasile Roaita" (for Stoichita,
Boicescu, Steclaci, Debau, Marinescu, Almasan, Constantinescu).
2. Clinica de chirurgie "Bernat Andrei" (for Burlui, Ratiu).
3. Sectia de boli interne a Spitalului studentesc din Bucuresti
(for Sirkis, Mares).

(INTESTINAL NEOPLASMS) (POLYPI)
(RADIOGRAPHY) (MOTION PICTURES)
(ENDOSCOPY)

RATIU, E., dr.

Prophylactic problem in concomitant strabismus. *Pediatrics*
(Bucur.) 13 no.6:533-537 N-D '64.

1. Lucrare efectuată în clinica de oftalmologie, Spitalul
"Coltea", București.

POP, Em., acad.; BOSCAIU, N.; RATIU, Flavia; DIACONEASA, B.

Correlation between recent pollen spectra and the vegetation
in the Retezat National Park. Studii cerc biol s. bot 17 no.1:
3-13 '64.

1. "Babes-Bolyai" University, Cluj. Submitted June 20, 1964.